[illegible]TTSBURGH GAZETT[illegible]

SATURDAY, April 4, 1795. Number 449.

[illegible] by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

[illegible] Huston,

HAS [illegible] a neat and ge[illegible] of WET and DRY [illegible] QUEENSWARE, and [illegible] &c. &c. which he [illegible] reasonable terms for [illegible] produce.

All [illegible] indebted to the ſubſcriber [illegible] bond, note or book account, [illegible] requeſted to make [illegible] before the firſt day of April next.

Union Town, March 1[illegible], 1795.

UNITED STATES.
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible] of Criminal Cauſes in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will commence on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the City Hall in Philadelphia: when and where all perſons bound by recognizance or otherwiſe to appear, are required to attend.

By order of the Honorable William Paterſon, Eſq. one of the aſſociate juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. diſtrict judge of the United States for the Pennſylvania diſtrict.

D. LENOX, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, } March [illegible] 1795. }

A good Diſtiller is wanted. Four Pounds Ten Shillings [illegible] month will be given to any one well recommended.

Wm. NAILOR, near Camp, Waſhington county.

March 25. 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the ſubſcribers, at public ſale, for caſh, on the 25th day of April [illegible], TWO LOTS of GROUND in the town of Waſhington, lying on [illegible] ſtreet, not far from John [illegible]'s tavern, whereon there is a very good dwelling houſe and ſtable, and alſo one Out-Lot which [illegible] put into meadow, containing nine acres and one quarter, adjoining ſaid town; all of which belongs to the Eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed. Alſo, Notice [illegible] given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, aforeſaid, to come in and pay off their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 25th day of April aforeſaid, as no longer time can be [illegible] by the adminiſtrators.

[illegible] BEER, } [illegible] SWEARINGEN, } Adminiſtrs.

[illegible], March 19. 1795.

[illegible] of land will be ſold by the [illegible] ſituate on the Monongahela [illegible] miles from Pittſburgh, [illegible] Elizabeth town, con[illegible] 50 of which are [illegible] in meadow, a good [illegible] houſe, ſtill houſe, [illegible] houſes in good [illegible] ſtream of water [illegible] through the land [illegible] apply to the ſubſcribers [illegible] oppoſite Pittſburgh.

[illegible] indebted to the eſtate of [illegible], deceaſed, are once [illegible] to make paymet to [illegible] and thoſe who have [illegible] againſt ſaid eſtate are [illegible] them properly at[illegible] [illegible] of May next.

[illegible] Adminiſtrs.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold one hundred and eighty ſeven tickets for the New Town at M'Kee's Ferry, for prompt payment, and ſubject to a ground rent of one dollar per annum, according to the tenor of [illegible] ment—takes this method [illegible] the purchaſers of thoſe [illegible] thoſe who may become p[illegible] the remaining tickets, th[illegible] the payment of the further ſum of ten dollars at the expiration of one year after the drawing of the lottery, he will relinquiſh his claim to the ſaid ground rent of one dollar per annum, ſo that his neighbours may be holders in fee ſimple of their reſpective tenements as well as himſelf, being of the ſame opinion as the writer in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 7th inſtant, but at the ſame time wiſhing to convince that writer and the public that he can diſpoſe of his property how and in what manner he pleaſes.

JOHN M'KEE.

March 26. 1795.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, an apprentice boy named William Reaves, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wen above his right eye; had on when he went away a new hunting ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue leggins, and a high crowned hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Two Shillings and Six Pence Reward paid by

JOHN MORTON.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Verſailles townſhip, a horſe Colt, a year old laſt ſpring, between a ſorrel and ſtrawberry roan colour, one hind foot white, a blaze in his face, very light made, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and delivers him to John Dunning, in Weſtmoreland county, Huntington townſhip, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM ROBB.

March 16, 1795.

DOCTOR RICHARDSON begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that he reſides in Pittſburgh, where he means to practice Phyſic and Surgery—From the peculiar attention he will pay to thoſe who may be ſo unfortunate as to [illegible] a call for his aſſiſtance, he hopes [illegible] merit the eſteem of the public.

The Doctor may be found in his [illegible] at Mrs. Col. Butler's, near the Point.

March 14, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on immediately.

SUNDRY cleared Farms, with a houſe and fences on each, the property of the ſubſcriber. The whole are ſituated within two miles of Pittſburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela. It is needleſs to deſcribe the quality of the above land, as it is entirely a rich bottom. The ſubſcriber's well known large meadow on the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, will alſo be let on ſhares, &c. with one of the aforeſaid farms if required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Pittſburgh.

All thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber for ferriages, &c. are requeſted to pay him or order at or before the laſt day of May next to prevent trouble. Produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

JOHN ORMSBY.

March 1[illegible], 1795.

The famous Horſe
Young Valient,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon, week about, at the ſubſcriber's ſtable on the point above the mouth of Yough, and at the ſtable of Joſeph Byerly, in Weſtmoreland county, on the Glade road, one mile from John D[illegible]'s tavern; he will ſtand the firſt week in April at the ſubſcriber's, and the ſecond week at Byerly's, and ſo alternately during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon is eighteen ſhillings and one buſhel of oats, for inſuring a colt thirty ſhillings and one buſhel of oats; wheat will be taken in payment at [illegible] and rye at 3s. per buſhel, if delivered on or before the firſt of October next at Walthour's, Lutzenhiſer's, Ca[illegible]'s or Plumer's mill, or at the mouth of Yough.

Valient is full 17 hands high, and well made in proportion, a dark bay, riſing 6 years old, both fore feet white, fit for ſaddle or draft. He ſtood laſt year in Fallowfield townſhip, Waſhington county, and ſome of his colts have been ſold there for thirty pounds when ten months old.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

March 23, 1795.

The Beautiful Horſe
ATLAS,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the following places, viz. The firſt week in April, the two firſt days of ſaid week, at Mr. Clark's ſtable in Canonſburgh, and the remainder of ſaid week at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on Miller's run, Waſhington county, and the ſcond week in April, at John White's mill, on Chartiers creek, and ſo week about until the firſt of July next, to be moved each Saturday at 8 o'clock, towards the next ſtand, at the low rate of twenty five ſhillings in caſh, and one buſhel of oats; fifteen ſhillings in caſh, and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap, paid down at covering; five months credit from the firſt of April will be given, and any gentleman paying at the end of the ſeaſon a generous abatement will be made. Inſuring a colt eight dollars and one buſhel of oats, providing the mare is not above 20 years old.

Atlas is a bright bay, 9 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, with a ſtrong black m[illegible] tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe. He is full blooded got by the noted horſe Eclipſe, imported from England, was got by Herod, Herod by Fearnought, the pedigree of theſe horſes is up to the firſt breed now in America. The imported Ulſter Laſs is the dam of Atlas; ſhe was got by Granby, her dam Dianna got by Wildair, Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſq. which horſe from his great character and blood, was afterwards ſent back to England. The Ulſter Laſs's grand dam was a bullyrock, her great grand dam was Governor Ogle's Barb, imported, ſhe is full ſiſter to Pantaloon, owned by Mr. John Allen. Any gentleman favoring me with their cuſtom ſhall be acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant.

PATRICK M'NIGHT.

Cecil townſhip, March 22, 1795.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Of a good quality, [illegible] to be ſold on the low[illegible] ſubſcriber at his [illegible] or any Weſtmoreland [illegible]

[illegible]

March [illegible]

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

PAPYRIUS was the ſon of an eminent Roman, and ſo ſenſible a youth, that his father took him with him one day into the ſenate houſe. Upon his coming back, nothing would ſerve his mother but an account of the buſineſs the council had been [illegible] The [illegible] norable t[illegible] off as long as he [illegible]; but finding [illegible] inſiſted upon his acting unworthily, rather than not have her curioſity gratified, he began very reaſonably to fear ſhe meant to divulge rather than keep any ſecret ſhe might extort from him, and therefore had recourſe to ſtratagem. Madam, ſaid he, with all [illegible] able gravity, ſince you will compel me to tell you, there has been a very h[illegible] debate this morning in the ſenate houſe, whether it was better for the commonwealth to allow of a plurality of wives or a plurality of huſbands, and in ſhort it came to ſuch a height, that they were glad to adjourn; but if you ſhould open your mouth about this to any creature living, it would be the undoing of your ſon.

This caution was however totally diſregarded by the lady, who inſtantly ſcampered away to make a party amongſt her own ſex for a plurality [illegible] huſbands. The women ſo warmly entered into the matter, that the ſtreets were crowded, and the paſſage to the ſenate houſe blocked up with petitioners, inſomuch that the council [illegible] till Papyrius appeared, and unfolded the riddle.

This riot produced an order that no children under a certain age ſhould have admittance into the ſenate houſe, Papyrius only excepted, who, from that time forward, had the privilege to go in and out at pleaſure.

From an Engliſh Newſpaper.

Journal of a WILTSHIRE CURATE.

(A leſſon for Modern Parſons.)

MONDAY.

RECEIVED ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Snarl, being one half year's ſalary. Obliged to wait a long while before my admittance to the doctor, and even when admitted was never once aſked to ſit down and refreſh myſelf, though I had walked eleven miles.—Item. The Doctor hinted he could have the curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

TUESDAY.

Paid nine pounds to ſeven different people, but could not buy the ſecond hand pair of black breeches, offered to me as a great bargain, by Cabbage the taylor, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betſey nor Polly having a ſhoe to go to church in.

WEDNESDAY.

My wife bought a petticoat for herſelf, and ſhoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropt half a guinea through a hole, which ſhe had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all the caſh we had in the world to half a crown.—[illegible] Chid my poor woman for being [illegible] ed at the misfortune, and [illegible] adviſed her to rely on the goodneſs of God.

THURSDAY.

Received a [illegible] from the [illegible] at the top of the [illegible] that a gentleman [illegible] to ſpeak [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and it was [illegible] ny; in a ſtruggle what to do—the baker, though we had paid him on Tueſday, quarrelled with us, in order to avoid giving any credit in future; and George Greaſy, the butcher ſent us word that he heard it whiſpered, how the rector intended to take a curate who would do pariſh duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do any thing to ſerve me, adviſed me to deal with Peter Paunch at the upper end of the town: mortifying reflections theſe. But a want of humanity, is, in my opinion, a want of juſtice; the Father of the univerſe ſends his bleſſings to us with a view of that we ſhould relieve a brother in diſtreſs, and we conſequently do more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence—paid the ſtranger's reckoning out of the ſhilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money to proſecute his journey.

FRIDAY.

A very ſcanty dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat, I might leave ſomething like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the ſhilling; the excellent creature, inſtead of blaming me for the action, bleſt the goodneſs of my heart, and burſt into tears. Mem. Never to contradict her as long as I live; for the mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid ſentiments of prudence, is even amiable in its indiſcretion, and in every lapſe from the ſeverity of economy, performs an act of virtue ſuperior to the value of a kingdom.

SATURDAY.

Wrote a ſermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different pariſh churches, and came home exceſſively wearied and exceſſively hungry—no more money than two pence halfpenny in the houſe—but ſee the goodneſs of God! The ſtrolling player whom I relieved, was a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and, from a generous excentricity of temper, wanted to do me an eſſential piece of ſervice. I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himſelf my friend, put a fifty pound note in my hand, and the next day preſented me with a living of three hundred pounds a year.

An ACT to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization: and to repeal the act heretofore paſſed on that ſubject.

FOR carrying into complete effect, the power given by the conſtitution, to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States:

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That any alien, being a free white perſon, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions and not otherwiſe:—

Firſt. He ſhall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the ſupreme ſuperior, diſtrict or circuit court of ſome one of the ſtates, or of the territories north weſt or ſouth of the river Ohio, or a circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, three years, at leaſt, before his admiſſion, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof ſuch alien may, at the time, be a citizen or ſubject.

Secondly. He ſhall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he has reſided within the United States, five years at leaſt, and within the ſtate or territory, where ſuch court is at the time held, one year at leaſt; that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States; and that he doth abſolutely and entirely renounce & adjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potenta, ſtate or ſovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; which proceedings ſhall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly. The court admitting ſuch alien, ſhall be ſatisfied that he has reſided within the limits and under the juriſdiction of the United States five years; and it ſhall farther appear, to their ſatisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame.

Fourthly. In caſe the alien applying to be admitted to citizenſhip ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or ſtate from which he came they ſhall, in additon to the above requiſities, make an expreſs renounciation of his title or order of nobility, in the court to which his application ſhall be made; which renounciation ſhall be recorded in the ſaid court.

Sec. 2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That any alien now reſiding within the limits and under the juriſdiction of the United States, may be admitted to become a citizen, on his declaring on oath or affirmation, in ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he has reſided two years, at leaſt, within and under the juriſdiction of the ſame, and one year, at leaſt, within the ſtate or territory where ſuch court is at the time held; that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States; and that he doth abſolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentatate, ſtate or ſovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; and moreover on its appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that during the ſaid term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order & happineſs of the ſame; and, where the alien applying [illegible] admiſſion to citizenſhip, ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or ſtate from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an expreſs renounciation of his title or order of nobility, before he ſhall be entitled to ſuch admiſſion; all of which proceedings, required in this proviſo to be performed in the court, ſhall be recorded by the clerk thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the children of perſons duly naturalized dwelling within the United States, and being under the age of twenty one years, at the time of ſuch naturalization; and the children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits and juriſdiction of the United States, ſhall be conſidered as citizens of the United States: Provided, That the right of citizenſhip ſhall not deſcend to perſons, whoſe fathers have never been reſident in the United States: Provided alſo, That no perſon heretofore proſcribed by any [illegible] been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the late war, ſhall be admitted a citizen as aforeſaid, without the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate, in which ſuch perſon was proſcribed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the act intituled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization," paſſed the twenty ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

John Adams, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Ap[illegible]d January 29, 1795.

[illegible]: Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.

* * *

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The workmen in the dock yards at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymoth, by orders from the Admiralty, work by torch light, to expedite the repairs. So urgent is the occaſion for the equipment of a moſt formidable fleet, notwithſtanding the advance of the ſeaſon.

"A Dutch Eaſt Indiaman is arrived off this place, having been blown from her anchors in the Texel by the late ſtrong eaſterly winds."

Jan. 3.

A letter from Thorn, dated Dec. 9, ſays, "It is well known that during the revolution at Warſaw, the death of the Prince Primate, brother to the king of Poland, happened to take place there. It was rumoured that he died of poiſon; and we have ſince received the following additional particulars reſpecting his death

"The Prince Primate of Poland was accuſed by the Chiefs of the Revolution of being a traitor to the State, and received ſentence of death. Koſciuſko, however, wiſhed to ſave him from the ignominy of a public execution, waited perſonally on that Prince preſenting to him in one hand the fatal doom, and a cup of poiſon in the other, having it at his pleaſure to chooſe either.—The Prince choſe the cup of poiſon, and having made his will, he drank it up, died, and was in a private and plain manner committed to the grave."

The importation of French brandies in American bottoms, agreeably to treaty, has already reduced thoſe ſpirits three ſhillings per gallon.

Jan. 6.

The meſſenger left Arnheim on Tueſday laſt. At that time the army had not moved, but it was expected they would next day, as ſuch orders had been iſſued on the 28th, as plainly indicated the intention of the commanders to croſs the Rhine with all poſſible diſpatch. Several regiments were on their march to Lindon; a brigade was going to Amesfort to take a poſition between that place and the Zuyder Sea; and, in ſhort the preparations on all hands ſeemed plainly to indicate a ſpeedy march—probably for Hanover.

In Holland ſome little conſternation prevails, but in general much leſs diſmay than might have been expected from the rapid advances of an enemy ſo near their doors.—Some of the letters abſolutely expreſs more curioſity to know the iſſue, than alarm at the conſequence. It was reported at Rotterdam, when the mail came away, but there were no certain accounts of the event, that the French had taken Gorcum. It was alſo generally believed that they had poſſeſſion of Tiel. At Dort the Dutch are endeavouring to keep the river open, by breaking the ice, to prevent the French from approaching that place: above 4,000 men are employed in this occupation, but the froſt is ſo intenſe that it is feared all their labour will in the end prove fruitleſs.

Unleſs the Dutch commiſſioners ſucceed in the negociation on which they have been ſent, we may ſoon expect to hear of the French being in poſſeſſion of Rotterdam—Leerdam, where the advanced poſts of the French are ſaid to be ſtationed, being only ten miles from that place, & eight from Utrecht.

LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICER.

Harwich, December 28.

"I am this moment arrived in a ſmall boat from Scheveling; the paſſage at Helvoet is blocked up by the ice, the froſt there is the moſt intenſe I ever ſaw, or that has been known for many years.

"The Dutch are determined, if poſſible to get peace: two commiſſioners left the Hague three days ago for Paris, but are detained at Rotterdam by indiſpoſition; they have in the mean time ſolicited a ceſſation of hoſtilities for two months. The Bommel-Waart by this time is in poſſeſſion of the French, the Dutch having withdrawn their troops. The French attacked Capelle upon Schaitts, but were repulſed. The Rhine below Arnheim is completely frozen over; if the froſt continues the Waal will ſhare the ſame fate, and then Holland is at the mercy of the French."

Luxembourg is, from day to day, ſtill more cloſely blockaded by general Moreau—The beſieged have made a ſally, but without any effect.

We learn from Port de la Montague, (Toulon) that La Veſtale, Junon, and Serieuſe frigates have been ordered on a cruiſe. Veſſels are daily arriving there from the coaſt of Barbary, laden with corn.

Among the preſents to the deys of Algiers and Tunis, is a coach valued at 50.000 livers. This ſuperb carriage is of Engliſh manufacture, and was taken in a Britiſh ſhip named the Lark and was deſigned to be a preſent to the doge of Venice.

* * *

American Affairs.

BOSTON, March 11.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Several accounts have been publiſhed of a recent engagement in the Weſt Indies, between a French and Engliſh frigate; but very little dependance can be placed on them. Anxious to communicate the moſt authentic intelligence, we have obtained information of a letter to a gentleman, from a Captain of an American veſſel who was on board the Engliſh ſhip during the engagement, who informs, that this action, one of the moſt obſtinate and bloody in the annals of naval combats—was between the Blanche Britiſh frigate of 36 guns, & 250 men, commanded by Captain Falkner, and La Pink, a French frigate of 36 guns, and 400 men. The engagement began at one o'clock in the morning and continued until four. The Blanche loſt her Captain and 20 men killed, and 40 men wounded; & La Pink had 70 men killed and 114 wounded. The Pink loſt all her maſts, and the Blanche her main and mizen maſts. The engagement being in the night was attended, with many peculiar circumſtances. The Blanche had been in chance of the veſſel, commanded by the gentleman from whom theſe particulars came, bound to Guadaloupe, and was diſcovered by the Pink, then lying under Fleur de Epee Guadaloupe, which immediately ſlipt her cable, and followed the Blanche. At one o'clock they met, laid each other along ſide, and a deſperate battle enſued—during which the crew of the Blanche, unperceived, made the Pink faſt with a hawſer round the bobſtay, and brought under his quarter, raking the Pink's bowſprit to his mizen maſt. At this ſituation, finding he could not rake his antagoniſt to advantage from the ordinary ſtern ports, he ordered two cannon to be loaded, and firing both of them together blew off the upper part of the ſhip's ſtern; and from theſe new invented port holes raked the Pink fore and aft, for near two hours, entirely diſmaſting her, and making the havoc among her crew, which the above return ſtates: while the only return the Pink could make was her ſmall arms, and from the darkneſs of the night could not diſcover what made her faſt.

The crews of both veſſels behaved with the moſt invincible courage; particularly the French; who bore the deadly and raking fire of the Engliſh a long time after even the hope of eſcape or conqueſt had vaniſhed. The Engliſh frigate was ſo diſabled, as not to be able to conduct her wreck of a prize into port; and a veſſel was ſent from the Saints to tow them in. The Blanche was fitted out at Halifax to fight the Concorde, and the Pink at Guadaloupe, to fight the Blanche.

The account of the Bellona frigate having joined in the engagement is not true. —Perhaps the miſtake originated in blending this with the account of her having taking a French ſtore ſhip bound to Guadaloupe, with troops &c. on board, and which had arrived ſafe at St. Kitts.

The above particulars are from an American Captain, who was on board the Blanche, and who is a gentleman of ſtrict veracity. Other accounts received from various quarters, confirmed the moſt of the above.

After the engagement, the captain was diſmiſſed with his veſſel.

Citizen Columbe, charged with a commiſſion by the government of France, is arrived at Newport, from whence he proceeds to the ambaſſador of the French Republic, at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 18.

From the Diary

This morning arrived the brig Active, Capt. Rogers from Martinique: he informs, that a proclamation was iſſued about the 20th of January, by general Sir John Vaughan, commanding the inhabitants to embark themſelves within ten days, on pain of impriſonment or otherwiſe to make application for congees and leave the iſland within that time—in conſequence of which upwards of four hundred of the inhabitants immediately left the iſland.

Capt. Rogers brought about 100, and landed them at St. Bartholomew's. He likewiſe ſaw a proclamation declaring Guadaloupe to be in a ſtate of ſiege, and neutral veſſels liable to capture, found within a league of the iſland.

CHARLESTON, March 4.

Important Communication.

The holders of all kinds of public ſecurities are cautioned againſt ſpeculators, and are deſired to take notice, that the price of the ſtocks of the United States, is not now to be regulated by the northern, but by the European markets. It is judged by men of the beſt information, that the United States ſtocks will be on a much better footing than any in Europe, & conſequently be more valuable. There is the moſt certain information, that a great number of orders from Europe, via New York, have been received, and that the long heads are at work to wheedle the more ſimple.

ALBANY, March 9.

From every quarter we find, the emigrations to the weſt, this winter, have far exceeded that of any other period—which may in part be attributed to the ſucceſs of Mr. Jay's treaty, and in part to Mr. Pickering's with the ſix nations of Indians, laſt fall, which has diſpelled every apprehenſion of danger in ſettling thoſe fertile regions. A printing preſs was obſerved, in the current of ſleighs which paſſed through this city, going weſtward. To the contemplative and patriotic mind it muſt afford the moſt grateful ſenſations, to ſee what was a few years ſince a wilderneſs & a haunt for ſavages and ſavage animals, now riſing faſt into cultivated fields, and the arts gradually advancing in ſucceſſion.

LEXINGTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville.

"The noted warrior, Blue Jacket, is arrived at this place for the expreſs purpoſe of making peace with the United States. Blue Jacket ſays, his nation, (the Shawanees) have ſeen their error, in placing any confidence in the Britiſh, having been deceived by them with reſpect to the forces which Gen. Wayne could bring againſt the Indians. He is apprehenſive, that ſome of the young warriors, who are now out hunting, may do ſome miſchief before his return to the nation, not knowing the favourable reception he has met with. On the 15th of June, a general treaty will be held between the Commander in Chief and the hoſtile Indians."

Pittſburgh, April 4.

From a Correſpondent.

We are informed, that the Legiſlature of this State has paſſed a law for the payment of all damages ſuſtained by individuals during the late inſurrection---this buſineſs was brought before the Houſe of Repreſentatives by a petition from this country. It however appears that the Legiſlature have, very properly, confined this tax to the petitioners alone, there being a ſtrong probability that they muſt have been deeply concerned, or they would not ſeek to pay a tax from which they would receive no advantage.

Mr. Scull,

A VERY imperfect ſtatement of "An Act laying duties on property ſold by auction," publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, having excited ſome improper apprehenſions of its extending to all property ſold by auction or vendue, I ſend you the following additional particulars contained in that law, not as a compleat ſtatement, for I preſume auctioneers will chooſe to examine the law itſelf, but as a ſtatement ſufficiently accurate for the ſatisfaction of the people of this country. And let me take this opportunity to ſuggeſt to all who may be concerned in the execution of laws which impoſe penalties or duties, that it would tend greatly to conciliate the affections of the people generally to ſuch laws, or at leaſt to remove prejudices; and would do real juſtice, if they would publiſh in the newſpapers plain and full ſtatements of ſuch laws.

This law lays a duty of one-fourth of a dollar on every hundred dollars of the purchaſe money ariſing by ſale at auction of any intereſt, right or eſtate on any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and of any utenſils in huſbandry, and farming ſtock, ſhips and veſſels; and the ſum of one half of a dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchaſe money ariſing by ſale at auction of all other goods, chattels, rights, and credits whatſoever; and at the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum.

But nothing in this act extends to any ſales by auction of eſtates, goods, or effects made in execution of any rule, order, decree, ſentence, or judgment of any court, or made by virtue of any diſtreſs for rent or otherwiſe, or made in conſequence of any bankruptcy or inſolvency purſuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or inſolvencies, or in conſequence of any general aſſignment of property and effects for the benefit of creditors, or made of the produce of the land upon the land where ſuch produce was raiſed; or made of any farming utenſils, ſtock, or houſhold furniture, by perſons removing from the place of their former reſidence, where the amount of each ſale of ſuch farming utenſils, ſtock, or houſhold furniture ſhall not exceed two hundred dollars; or made purſuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or of any ſtate, touching the collection of any tax or duty, or the diſpoſal by auction of public property of the United States, or of any ſtate; nor to any ſuch ſale of ſhips, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, or cargoes, which ſhall be wrecked or ſtranded within the United States, and ſold for the benefit of the inſurers or proprietors.

No perſon ſhall, under the penalty of four hundred dollars and payment of the duties, exerciſe the trade of an auctioneer by ſelling any eſtates, goods or effects except ſuch as are exempted from duty, by auction or other mode of ſale, whereby the higheſt bidder is the purchaſer, without a licence, purſuant to ſome law of a ſtate, or to the directions of this act. Licences purſuant to this act ſhall be granted without fee or reward by the ſupervisor of the revenue of the diſtrict, upon the requeſt of any perſon or perſons deſiring it, and giving bond and ſecurity, as preſcribed by the act.

The duties on ſales not exempted are to be retained by the auctioneer out of the purchaſe money, and paid to the inſpector of the revenue of the ſurvey or his deputy; the auctioneer retaining one per centum for his trouble.

If any ſale at auction of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments become void for defect of title, the ſupervisor of the revenue within whoſe diſtrict ſuch ſale ſhall be, is authoriſed to cauſe the duties thereon to be remitted.

From the above ſtatement it appears that this law will but very little affect this country, that any perſon whatever may without licence be the auctioneer of ſales exempted from duty; and that any proper perſon whatever, and as many as pleaſe may obtain licences as auctioneers, for nothing.

I ſhall only add, that though not expreſſed, yet by the plain meaning of this act, conſtables ſales, or ſales made in execution of any rule, order, decree, ſentence, or judgment of a juſtice of the peace, acting judicially within his juriſdiction, are alſo exempt from duty; a juſtice of the peace being in this reſpect a court.

A FRIEND to the WESTERN COUNTRY

Mr. Scull,

IT has been repreſented to me, that a number of deſerters from the army of the United States, are at this time reſiding in this country unmoleſted, to the great injury of the military eſtabliſhment. —You will pleaſe publiſh the following extract of an act of Congreſs, which will appriſe the inhabitants of the heavy penalty to which they ſubject themſelves, in ſuffering deſerters to reſide at their houſes, knowing them to be ſuch.

"Section 17. And be it further enacted, that every perſon, who ſhall procure, or entice a ſoldier in the ſervice of the United States, to deſert, or who ſhall conceal ſuch ſoldier, knowing him to have deſerted, or who ſhall purchaſe from ſuch ſoldier his arms, or his uniform cloathing, or any part thereof, and every captain or commanding officer of any ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall enter on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deſerter, or otherwiſe carry away ſuch ſoldier, or ſhall refuſe to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, ſhall upon legal conviction, be fined at the diſcretion of the court, in any ſum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be impriſoned for any term not exceeding one year."

And that the fear of puniſhment may not deter any who have deſerted from the army, to return and ſerve out the term of their inliſtment, I do hereby offer a free and general pardon to all who will ſurrender themſelves to me, or officer commanding at Fort Fayette, on or before the 25th day of May, 1795.

THOS. BUTLER, Lieut. Col.
Commandant.

Fort Fayette, April 1st, 1395.

_ The Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to attend a monthly meeting on Monday Evening next at the uſual place and time.

April 3, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land ſituate on a branch of Turtle creek, containing 130 acres of prime Land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made there is ſome improvements on the premiſes, and a fine ſtream for a mill running through it, caſh, flour, or whiſkey will be taken in payment, and poſſeſſion given immediately. —For terms apply to Lewis Bond, Pittſburgh, or John Speer, Mouth of Yough.

Pitt. April 2, 1795.

Nankeens, jeans, fuſtians, Iriſh Linens, &c. Clapboard and Shingle Nails, and a variety of Saddles and Bridles neatly finiſhed, for Sale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY.
Pittſburgh, April 3, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTWITHSTANDING the great indulgence the ſubſcriber has given to thoſe indebted to him, yet willing to give a greater calls on thoſe who have not diſcharged their accounts to meet him at the houſe where he formerly lived in Pittſburgh on Saturday the 11th of April, Sateerday 18th, Saturday the 25th, and Saturday the 2d of May, where he will wait on them for the purpoſe of ſettlement, thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this offer he hopes will not blame him to take the moſt ſummary mode for recovery.

JAMES HORNER.

April 4, 1795.

Pittſburgh, April 1ſt 1795.

ALL thoſe indebted to Nathaniel Irish and Co. before the 1ſt of February laſt, are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, before the 24th inſtant, or *ELSE*.

WAS taken up, about three weeks ago, a middling large keel-bottom Boat. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EPHRAIM JONES, Lower Ferry.

TO BE LET.

A houſe with a garden, a ſmall diſtance below the Lower Ferry. An Excellent ſtand for a Sore Enquire of.

EPHRAIM [illegible]

be Sold by Private Sale.

known tract of land 378
s called Reedſburgh ſituate on the
from Waſhington to Mr. M'Kee's
y, and 7 miles from Pittſburgh,
croſs road to Elizabeth town,
re is a good ſquare log barn 55 feet
25 wide, a forebay of 11 feet
h the whole length under ſtory
e, a dwelling houſe of ſquare logs
feet wide and 20 long, two ſtories
, three fire places, and a cellar
er the whole with a kitchen, and o
out houſes, an excellent ſtill houſe,
feet long and 26 feet wide, two ſto
high, two ſprings brought in one
h a conduit of 500 feet; 60 acres of
ar land, 12 of meadow, and 50 more
be made, and all may be watered,
apple orchard of 100 trees, moſtly
ring, this is a good ſeat for a tavern
ſtore. Alſo a tract adjoining of 230
es three miles from the Monongahela
er—there is an excellent ſeat for a
mill, having a ſtanding ſtream for 8
nths in the year, and any quantity of
nes on the banks of the dam to build it
the mill. It will be ſold in whole or
art. Indiſputable titles will be given
the above tracts. For terms apply
he ſubſcriber adjoining Waſhington,
any perſon wiſhing to ſee the ground
apply to Mr. John Kinkead, near
premiſes.

JOHN REED.

March 16, 1795

STOP THE THIEF.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

TOLEN *on the night of the 12th inſt.*
out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber liv
near Col. Samuel Wilſon's mill, on
oon creek, Moon townſhip, Allegheny
nty, a bright coloured ſorrel HORSE,
ears old this ſpring, about 15 hands
, a large blaze down his face, and
ive one hind foot, and perhaps both,
ewhat white, a natural trotter, car-
well, neither brand or ear mark
ceivable. The Thief, ſuppoſed to be,
named Norman Anderſon, a reſidenter
ſaid neighbourhood, he abſconded im
diately after, and there was left in
ſubſcriber's grain field, the ſame
t, a little black mare which is the
perty of ſaid Anderſon. He is a low
man, not much above 5 feet 4 or 5
es high, about 30 years of age, ſhort
k hair, a pale dark complexion, very
ative, and has a ſneaking, ſuſpicious
down caſt look. It is poſſible he
change both his name and clothes,
he had on when he went off a light
coloured great coat, part lined, al-
new, alſo a clear brown ſtrait coat,
fuſtian breeches, high crowned fur
ſomewhat worn, and a pair of boots,
ok with him a rifl gun. Whoever
s up both the Thief and Horſe, and
es the Thief ſo that he may be bro't
uſtice, and the owner get his horſe,
eliver him to Ephraim Jones, keeper
he ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, ſhall
the above reward, or Eight Dollars
he Horſe, with reaſonable charges.

JAMES JORDAN.

arch 14, 1795.

The Elegant Horse

APOLLO,

ILL cover mares this ſeaſon at
the ſubſcriber's, and at James
ng, Eſq's. mill on Robinſon's
he will ſtand the firſt week in
il at Ewing's mill, and the week
wing at the ſubſcriber's, and con
alternately during the ſeaſon,
ill be moved every Saturday.—
price for the ſeaſon is eighteen
ngs and one buſhel of oats, thirty
ngs and one buſhel of oats, for
ing a colt. Rye at 3ſ. per buſhel
n corn at 2/6, and wheat at 4ſ.
be received if paid by the firſt of
ber next into the mills of James
g, John Findley, William Coch.
ames M'Call, and Jacob Ferree.
pollo is a beautiful dappled grey,
eds no recommendation to thoſe
know him, or have ſeen his colts.
attendance will be given.

HN TORRENCE.

[illegible]

Fort Franklin, Feb. 27, 1795.

To all whom it may concern.

Know ye, that I, *Mathew Wilſon*, of the one part, againſt whom an action of ſcandal hath been brought by Mrs. Jane Hill, of the other, do declare and affirm before the witneſſes preſent, that I have openly aſperſed the character of the plaintiff without cauſe or foundation for ſo doing; ſenſible therefore of the injury done to herſelf and family, this is my general notification to all perſons, that I do not know any thing in Mrs. Hill's character derogatory to that of a virtuous woman.

I do further agree to pay all and every of the coſts and expences that have accrued in the legal proceſs of the above action.

MATHEW WILSON

Witneſſes preſent.
Samuel Lord,
John A[illegible]ſon.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the ſtone Houſe, Second ſtreet,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Graceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for thoſe who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unleſs they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into other hands ſo as to enforce a collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to Andrew Watſon and Co. and who do not ſettle with Andrew Watſon or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed one hundred and eighty acres of land in Elizabeth and Verſailles townſhips, Allegheny county, from a certain Thomas Lucas, merchant, in Mercerſburgh, Franklin county, and gave him five notes, viz. one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1794 one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1795, one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October 1796, one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1797, and one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October 1798 And whereas the ſaid Lucas has neglected to make me a ſufficient title to ſaid land agreeable to contract, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until a good title be made to me by ſaid Lucas.

WILLIAM WILSON.

TO BE SOLD.

A *plantation ſituated on Loyalhaning creek, about 7 miles from Greenſburg, to which there is a public road, with a Griſt Mill and Saw mill, in a well ſettled part of Weſtmoreland County, containing about ſix hundred acres, of which about 140 acres cleared, twenty acres thereof in meadow, having four dwelling houſes two thriving young orchards three ſtill houſes, one of ſtone and appurtenances. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes, and apply to the owner, who will give an indiſputable title.*

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb 28, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *a certain Joſeph Kerrigan, belonging to the ſix months ſtate levies, under the command of Major E. Denny, about 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, ſtrait made, and about 23 years of age, by trade a cooper. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid deſerter.*

SAMUEL MURPHY, Lieut.
State Levies.

Pittſburgh, March 1[illegible], 1795.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a term of years as may be agreed on, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, that well known TAVERN, the ſign of the

BEAR,

In PITTSBURGH.

FOR the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with its ſituation, it may not be amiſs to inform them that perhaps it is not inferior, if not ſuperior, to any ſtand in the weſtern country. The houſe is 46 by 32 feet with a large hall and four rooms on the firſt floor, the upper ſtory is divided into convenient rooms, one of which is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole houſe, divided by a partition in the middle, a good kitchen, with a room above for ſervants to lodge; a large piazza well floored in which is an excellent draw-well, that in the dryeſt ſeaſon produces a ſufficiency of water. The ſtables is in compleat order, 60 by 25 feet, well finiſhed with ſtalls, the loft will contain upwards of 15 tons hay, there is alſo a large yard well paved, with a horſe ſhed therein 35 feet long, and a garden adjoining, in good order; there is alſo ſeven lots of ground convenient, four of them is in red clover, all very rich and under good fence, which will be alſo let if required.

As the above ſtand would not ſuit any perſon but a man of credit and property, none other need apply. A conſiderable quantity of furniture will be for ſale. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, January 23, 1795.

A good Diſtiller will meet with good encouragement by applying to John and Henry Bryan & Co. Racoon, or Col. William Semple, merchant, Pittſburgh.

February 12, 1795.

A NEW TOWN

IS laid out by the ſubſcriber in the ſouth fork of Racoon creek, Waſhington county, 24 miles from Pittſburgh, 15 from Waſhington, and 12 from the Mingo Bottom, which is the neareſt place to the Ohio. The ſituation is unexceptionable; the road from Waſhington to the mouth of Mill creek paſſes through it, as alſo the road from Pittſburgh to the Mingo Bottom. A griſt and ſaw mill adjoining the town and ſeveral places of worſhip in the neighbourhood. The prices of the lots is from four to ſix dollars, and five ſhillings yearly quit rent. Indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For further information apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GEORGE BURGET.

February 28, 1795.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Bedford county, Bedford townſhip, an apprentice boy named JAMES SHANNON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, round face, ſhort dark hair; had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket & overalls of ſtriped cloth, he took with him a ſet of ſhoemaker's tools being a ſhoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

GEORGE GRAHAM.

February 14, 1795.

FOR SALE,

That noted and well eſtabliſhed place known by the name of Parkinſon's Ferry. For terms apply to the owner living on the premiſes.

JOSEPH PARKISON.

March 10, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are deſired to come, ſettle and pay of their reſpective balances before the 15th of April next, otherways they may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

SAM. STOOPS.

Pitt. March 11, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable tract of land lying on the waters of Mentures Run, within 10 miles of Pittſburgh, and 4 of the Ohio river; it contains 380 acres, 50 cleared and in pretty good repair with ſeveral buildings of ſome value. It is near to ſeveral good mills, and places of worſhip—an indiſputable title will be given and the terms of obtaining it made eaſy.—Enquire of Mr. Alexander M'Candleſs, near the premiſes or to the Subſcriber living in the ſettlement of Croſs creek.

ESTHER SMITH.

March 9 1795

TO BE LET,

On an improving leaſe for a term of years.

FORTY *acres of land ſituate on the bank of the Ohio river, oppoſite the Sawmill run, and about one mile and a half from Pittſburgh. It is entirely a level ſpot, prime land, and fit for any kind of produce whatever and eaſily cultivated. Advantageous terms will be given to any perſon capable of improving it well, and none other need apply.*

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1795.

To all perſons who ſubſcribed to me either for the Pittſburgh Gazette or Poſtage.

Gentlemen,

YOU are judges whether you have had a final ſettlement with me or not to the firſt of January, 1795, I therefore requeſt the favor of thoſe who have not, to attend at ſome of the following places hereinafter ſpecified, viz. on Friday the 20th inſtant, at my houſe; the 23d inſt. at Simral's Ferry; the 24th at Thomas Kyle's; the 25th at Philip Meaſon's over Yough; the 26th at Robert M'Laughlin's the 27th; at Jeremiah Pearce's the 28th; at John Collin's, Union Town, the 30th; at George Kinnear's Brownſville, the 31ſt; at Adam Forker's the 1ſt of April; at Abraham Stewart's, Eſq. the 2d; at the widow Chadwick's, the 3d; at Major John M'Farlane's; the 4th at Hugh M'Neley's, Morgan town; the 6th at General John Minor's; the 7th at Francis Seaton's; the 8th at John Heaton's, Eſq. the 9th at Thomas Morgan's, Frederick town; the 10th at Dougal Boyd's; the 11th at Joſeph Cornell's, and the 13th at Samuel Bayards, Eliſabeth town. And ſeeing the contract has not been fulfilled, by leaving the money where they received their papers, thoſe who do not attend at ſome of the above named places and ſettle may expect no farther indulgence than while I draw off their accounts and put them into the hands of magiſtrates, which with reluctance I muſt do.

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

March 7, 1795.